# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

## FIRST EDITION

# GEORGE PEABODY.

The Great Philanthropist on Our Relations with Great Britain-No Probability of War Between the Two Nations.

The New York World's reporter obtained an interview with George Peabody, Esq., yesterday, who arrived on Tuesday morning from England. The conversation turned upon our relations with Great Britain, and the probabilities of war. It looks as though the article which the World prints was merely gotten up for effect-us an offset to the popular criticisms on Reverdy Johnson's conduct, and England's attitude relative to the Alabama claims question. Still, we give some portions of it:-

Still, we give some portions of it:

Sumner's Speech.

To the inquiry, "What was and is the average opinion of English statesmen and the English people of the merits of the present question between the United States and Great Britain?" he responded:

"Well, at first men in England accepted Sumner's speech as the utterance, as it were, of 'a man behind the throne.' They supposed that he spoke not ouly on behalf of the Senate and the radical party here, but as a mouthplece of the administration itself. but as a mouthpiece of the administration itself This you know, because you have seen the evidence of it in the London newspapars, and because it has infected all the telegrams which have been sent frem London across the Atlantic."

"Mr. Sumner's speech was, then, a surprise in England?"

"Mr. Sumner's speech was, then, a surprise in England?"
"A surprise, certainly; though they were prepared for some such expression by the rejection of the Johnson-Stanley treaty. Upon that treaty all Eagland was willing enough to stand. It had been long considered—discussed in the most public way, so that everybody understood what it was. It offended very few people, and there was a strong hope—largely due to Mr. Johnson's confidence in the matter—that the Senate would confirm it." ter—that the Senate would confirm it."

Reverdy Johnson Lauded. "Mr. Johnson gained good opinions in England?"
"He was very much thought of. Nay, more; no American in his position could have taken a stronger hold upon the hearts, the affections, of Englishmen. They only thought (the thoughtful among them) that he was not discreet enough; that he was too confident; that he promised too much, as the sequel shows. Mr. Johnson came down to Brighton, where I was staying, and remained some time, and I bewas staying, and remained some time, and I believe I can testify to the honesty and earnestness of his convictions and endeavors."

Back to First Principles—Was the Speech "Bun-combe ?"
"Dil the sudden explosion of Sumner's bombastic bombshell produce an apprehension of war?"

"No. The Government was not led so far as to anticipate that; and even the journals which have talked the loudest didn't believe in any such probability. Their first instinct was, of course, to stiffen the national spine, and let people on this side of the water know that there wasn't any willingness to be impossed upon in the madern nature of John Boll. imposed upon in the modern nature of John Bull. But no person of any consideration believed, from the first, that war could come of this difficulty. The

commercial interests of the two countries are so interwoven and mutually dependent, that, for this reason alone, war was thought to be hardly pos-"Was all this loud talk by the English press mere sham talk?"
"Oh no; it wasn't altogether intended for that, be on no; it was it altogether intended for that, be sure. It was in good part and failt the interpretation of the real feeling of Englishmen. When you touch an Englishman's sense of honor, personal or national, you touch him in the tenderest place. He resents it. Every man in England would have been willing to resent, to the extremity of war, the demand which Savarar sengel to yet the Administra

mand which Sumner sought to get the administra-tion to enforce. Mr. Bright, who was the last man I saw in London before I left (he lunched with me at 2 o'clock, and I left at 5), confirmed me in this impression. And there is no one there who has a more earnest affection for this country than has Mr. Bright. Neither he nor any Englishman could accept the preposterous theory of Sunner."
"So Mr. Sumner, as I anticipate, has ceased to be the recognized expositor of American opinion

had come to be regarded as a speech made more for 'buncombe' than for anything else. It was pretty well accepted as a bid by Summer for popularity. The disclaimers of the American press had produced a reaction. Several of the most curinent representa-tive men in England, associated with every phase of politics there, whom I met, and who addressed me in writing before my departure, assured me of their conviction that Sumner's logic would not convince the majority on either side of the Atlantic." The Attitude of England.

"With this conviction, what is the present attitude of the British Government and the English people?" "They fold their arms. They rest on their oars." They considered that the Johnson-Stanley treaty conceded everything that Great Britain ought to concede. They will go no farther in the way of con-cession. They trust that the United States Govern-ment will go no further in the way of demands. They have no sympathy with the radical party in this country (I speak of the majority of Englishmen), bu they repose some confidence in the good sense of the t administration. They were prepared to regard Mr. Motley's advent as a peaceful one. (I did not see Mr. Motley, whom I know. The steamer in which I came out passed his, arriving.)" "Mr. Motley was not expected to make any defi-nite further demand ?"

That was my impression."

"Hat was my impression."
"How about Great Britain?"
"The British government will make no proposal. The whole matter, so far as Great Britain is concerned, remains an open question. She abides in the principle of the Johnson-Stanley treaty, as before, Against any unreasonable exaction beyond that sis, I believe she would resolve to fight." Penbody's London Charities - What has Al-rendy Been Done.

The conversation then turned upon Mr. Peabody's London charities. He said:— "Four houses in all have been erected, and a fifth building is under way. The four houses contain about 1800 rooms, and accommodate about 2200 people. All the rooms are occupied. The average rent of a room is about 2s. per week; of two rooms is, per week—according to size, etc. The expense of erecting and maintaining these buildings, thus far, has been less than £150,000, which leaves £250,000 untouched, including accumulated interest and rents. Some detrimental and ignorant reports have placed the architects' fees at an enormous figure. The fact is that the whole sum of archi-tects' fees, up to the present time, has amounted to not more than £3000, on all buildings erected and all lands purchased. The expense of the whole concern, including the pay of the secre-tary and agents, does not amount to more than tary and agents, does not amount to more than 2500 or 2600 a year. It is managed economically, for the sole, exclusive benefit of the industrious poor, for whom it was designed. Neither myself nor the trustees receive a dollar of income from it. It is reproductive entirely. The rents and interest are latended to be perpetually applied to the purpose for which the original sum was designed. Two honses which the original sum was designed. Two houses, similar to those already built, will soon be put up. In the course of a century this fund and the revenue derived from it ought to provide homes for the poor of all London. The enterprises of Miss Coutts and of Waterloo are conducted on an entirely different basis. Miss Coutts' market-house at Bethnal Green is not a purely charitable institution. Every stall in that building is rented by the lady on her own

To the question how his American charities had operated, the philanthropist replied that they were operating to his complete satisfaction in every respect. He considered them the most beneficent of

nvestments in their way.

Mr. Peabody proceeded to state that he had given away altogether \$7,000,000. He first made his family rich, by securing to the members thereof \$1,500,000. His gift to the Peabody Institute in Baltimore was \$1,000,000. He presented something like \$1,400,000 to the Universities of Harvard and Yale, and to institutions in Salem, Danvers, and elsewhere. He presented \$2,000,000 to aid the cause of education in the South—\$2,000,000 in cash and \$1,000,000 of Mississippi six per cent bonds, "which," said Mr. Peabody, "will ultimately be good."

EARTHQUAKES.—The earthquake waves of August last were felt in a memorable way at Samoa (Navigators' Islands). At Upolu, one of the group, a wave from twenty to thirty feet in height burst upon the shore at 2 A. M., when the natives were all asleep. It came without warning, in calm weather, and the afrighted people woke to find themselves feating, with the roofs of their houses and their fleating, with the roofs of their nouses and their household gear, among the tree-tops. Some were left lodged in the branches; others were carried on by the rush, and plumped into a swamp behind the village. The alarm was great, but the loss of life was small. The first wave was followed by a second nearly equal in magnitude, after which, from 2 to 11 A. M., the tide rose and fell eighteen times.

#### COLFAX.

An Important Letter from the Vice-President-He is not Dissatisfied with President Grant's Appointments.

Appointments.

SOUTH BEND, June 1, 1869.—To the Editor of the Chicago Republican:—Your Washington correspondent "Zeta," in his letter printed in your paper of today, says that "the friends of Mr. Collax are reported to have received letters from him, or from parties who accompanied him on his last tour, which complain a good deal of the growing dissatisfaction with the accompanies. faction with the administration on the part of a large number of Republicans on account of many of its appointments," and follows this with some insinu-ations as to the supposed benefit to result to me personally by "casting a shadow" upon General

Grant.
As long as this effort to create a suspicion of un-

As long as this effort to create a suspicion of unfriendliness between the President and myself was confined to Democratic papers, I deemed it unworthy of notice; but when a Republican correspondent of a prominent Republican paper follows the bad example, and publishes under the thin guise of "reported" allegations on which to base it, I ask this brief space in your columns to expose it as the calumny that it is.

3. There never has been, and is not now, the shadow of a skade of such unfriendliness on either side. I have written no letter or letters to any one at Washington or eisewhere speaking of any dissatisfaction of any kind with the administration.

Nay, more than this, to those who have complained to me about appointments, I have replied that if General Grant had been inspired and infailible, he could not even then have satisfied a lithe of the vast number of applicants, because there were twenty times as many persons who desired and really deserved appointments as there were offices to bestow. "The parties who accompanied me on my late tour" were my wife and sister only; and they have written no such letters. The whole story is a weak invention of some enemy, who has probably deceived your correspondent with it. Indeed, the very reverse of this charge is proven by recent speeches of mine, reported in Chicago papers. At the Pactific Railroad celebration there. by recent speeches of mine, reported in Chicago papers. At the Pacific Railroad celebration there, May 10, I said (quoting only what shows the animus of my remarks):—
"Who now presides so faithfully over the nation which, under Providence, he saved, Ulysses

"With that stern, inflexible, that outspoken main-tenance of our rights, and of our vindication from wrong, that has characterized since the 4th of March

wrong, that has characterized since the 4th of March the administration of Ulysses S. Grant."

And in a speech at Springfield, Ill., May 20, "on his late tour," in response to a public reception, I spoke warmly and cordially of "the President's emphatic declaration that the Government must be administered with economy, that the revenues must be faithfully collected, even if he had to remove officer after officer;" of the respect he commanded for our nation abroad by his bold, frank, outspoken American policy, and of his determination to conduct our relaicy, and of his determination to conduct our rela

tions with foreign nations by the inspired principle of the Golden Rule.

Others have preferred, as they have a right to do, to point out what they deem subject to criticism as erroneous or unwise. But believing that the President has striven to do all for the best, I have chosen at the context of the con rather to direct public attention to what I thought all good citizens had a right to rejoice over and com-Respectfully, yours, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

#### SHOCKING TRAGEDY .-

A Man Kills his Wife with a Club.

Says the Pittsburg Commercial of yesterday; — A horrible murder occurred Monday forenoon, about eight miles from West Newton, Westmoreland county. A well-known farmer, in a moment of sud-den passion or insanity, fractured his wife's skull with a huge club.

with a huge club.

It appears, from all the information we were able to obtain, that the murderer, whose name is Samuel Morrow, is a resident of South Huntington township, Westmoreiand county. On Monday afternoon he was at work in a field near the house with his sou, who is a young man about eighteen years of age. Mr. Morrow left the field and went to the house about ten o'clock, and soon after the young man heard his mother screaming "murder." On rushing into the house he found her lying on the kitchen floor, and his father beating her in a terribic manner with a large club. The young a terrible manner with a large club. The young from the hands of his enraged father, but was unsuccessful, the old gentleman being a powerfully-ouilt man, while the boy was slightly built, and was obliged to retreat before the attacks of the huge club. He ran for assistance, but before he returned the cries of the poor woman had ceased, and she was found lying on the floor, life being extinct. There were a large number of bruises on her body, and her skull was fractured by a terrific blow in the back of

The murderer had escaped, and it is supposed fled across the fields to the woods. The affair produced a great excitement in the township, and twenty-five men turned out to hunt the murderer, but as yet he

has succeeded in cluding arrest. He had no hat or out on at the time he left the house.

Mr. Morrow was a man about fifty-five years of age, and it is stated about two years ago showed symptoms of insanity, but was supposed to have entirely recovered. No motive, unless it be insanity, is known for the commission of the horrible murder.

### A MAD HORSE.

Another Phase of Hydrophobia. The West Chester (Pa.) Republican of yesterday says:—On Saturday last a horse owned by Sewell Chambers, a colored man, living in Thornbury town ship, was seized with hydrophobia. The animal had been confined in a field near Darlington's Corner, but by some means got out of the enclosure into the public road. It attacked a team belonging to William Fafrell, who was engaged in hauling stone to the railroad. The driver of the team succeeded in driving off the mad animal, and it is not believed that it injured any of the horses attached to the team.

When the fit was off the poor brute would become very weak—stagger and fall. When the spassus returned it would again rise and attack everything in its road. Several persons were chased on to the tavern porch, and one individual narrowly escaped being bitten. In its rage to bite, its own tongue was nearly bitten off. The animal was finally secured in a lot, where it died during the night, in great agony. It was a valuable horse, and was used by Mr. Chambers in threshing grain, with a machine. y Mr. Chambers in threshing grain, with a machine, brough the neighborhood. What is still more terri-de to contemplate, is the fact that this horse is supposed to have been bitten by a dog belonging to Mr. Elias Baker, that was thought to be mad, and bit two persons some three weeks since—an account of which was published in this paper. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that Mr. Baker's dog bit two other dogs on the farm of Mr. George Faucett, where the horse was kept. The dogs of Mr. Faucett were killed immediately after. The two young men who were bitten, as well as their immediate friends, are much distressed over these facts; but it is hoped

that the means resorted to in their cases will prove

effectual against this malady.

ARTIFICIAL ICE.—One of the industrial activities of New Orleans is the artificial production of ice in large quantities. The process is of French inven-tion, and the success which has attended the operaions of the manufactory has exceeded the expecta tions of the manufactory has exceeded the expectations of the proprietors. The ice is said to possess
many advantages over Northern ice. It is more
wholesome, they say, because made of Mississippi
water. It is colder. That is to say, machinery outdoes nature in making ice that is long in meiting.
The secretary of the ice company lately made a
wager with the largest of the ice-shipping houses of
Boston as to the superiority of their respective specimens, and the experiment was made with blocks of
the same size under equal exposure. The manumens, and the experiment was made with blocks of the same size under equal exposure. The manu-factured ice outlasted the imported article. We are not informed what the test was, but as the parties "adjourned to the Pellerin Restaurant," we may reasonably infer that wine was the solvent. The in-cident was gratifying, and it may be hoped that the good people of New Orleans will hereafter keep cool.

GRANT'S CABINET .- The visit of the Hon. John GRANT'S CABINET.—The visit of the Hon. John C. Breckinridge to Wisconsin is to look after land which he owns in the northern counties of the State, and in considerable quantities. Mr. Breckinridge appears to be an affable gentleman, and was the centre of attraction at the Newhall recently, Several of the old Democratic wheel-horses visited. him at his room and had a talk with him. One gen-tleman asked him what he thought of Grant and his administration, and the reply was that the President was smart enough to take care of himself. His Cabinet, while none of the best, was just such a one as Grunt needed, and was better for his purposes than one of more talent would be. It was not designed to the company of the company one of more than make the administration a brilliant one, and Grant ambition was to make it an every-day sort of usefu affair. He was studying the best way to do this, and Mr. Breckhridge believed he would succeed in a degree sufficient to make the people feel easy, although they would be by no means satisfied.—Mil-

—The Illinois Central Railroad recently delivered in Chicago forty-three tons of strawberries from the region of South Pass.

## SECOND EDITION

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

President Grant's Northern Tour-Serious Accident to the Train-Two Cars Thrown from the Track and Demolished -The Presidential Party Escape

Unhurt.

The Recent Assassination in Georgia-Fierce Tornado in the West-The European Markets.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press. Accident to the Train on Which the President
Was a Passenger-Two Cars Thrown From
the Track-The President's Party Unburt, pWashington, June 10.—Startling rumors pre-

valled here this morning concerning a railroad accident near the Annapolis junction, on the road to Baltimore, to the train on which the President was a passenger. The accident occurred about twenty minutes to 10 o'clock last night. On inquiry the facts were ascertained to be as follows:-

The locomotive ran against a cow, and before the train passed the cow was thrown down, with her legs under the wheels of the baggage car. The latter and the two front passenger cars were thrown off the track. These cars were overturned and shattered, and the passengers thrown promiscuously. Much excitement naturally prevailed, and measures were immediately taken to extricate the passengers from their perilons situation. The cars when they left Washington were in the following order:-After the two first cars were the chair car, the sleeping cars, and the President's car. In the last-named were the President, his wife, and two children; Mr. Cramer, the son-in-law of the President, and his wife, and Secretary Boutwell.

No one was injured on the cars in the rear of the two front passenger cars, but on these ten or twelve persons were cut and bruised, several severely. So far as known none were fatally injured. Four passengers who received bruises returned this morning to Washington. Several of the others remained in the vicinity of the accident, and others proceeded northward. As soon as information of the disaster reached Washington relief was despatched to the scene, and after a delay of five hours other cars were substituted for those damaged, and the train reached Baltimore in time to connect with the early morning Northern train from that city.

The above account is based on information received here by the railroad authorities, but the passengers who have returned to this city represent the accident as far more appalling and serious. One of them says that at least 20 persons were injured. One from Georgia had his face battered completely out of shape, and was picked up senseless, weltering in gore. It is not probable he will recover. Not only were the first two passenger cars completely destroved, but the two immediately in the rear of them were damaged.

These cars were thrown violently together. The passengers in the after cars were startled by the screams of the wounded. One man had his leg broken. Special cars were despatched from Baltimore and Washington for the relief of the sufferers. The surgeons sewed up the heads of a number of persons, and set the limbs requiring such services, besides rendering other necessary professional offices. There is now no obstruction

#### FROM NEW YORK.

Destructive Fires. NEW YORK, June 10 .- The cabinet factory of Killian Brothers, in West Thirty-second street, was burned last night. A carpet-cleaning establishment, A. Stewart's gold pen factory, and two small machine shops in the same building were also burned. The loss is \$90,000; insured in New Haven and other companies. Over \$5000 worth of carpets, belonging to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, were burned.

Railroad Accident. A Long Island Railway train, with about one hundred delegates from the Baptist Convention at Greenport, was thrown off the track yesterday afternoon, but no lives were lost. Several were badly bruised.

## FROM GEORGIA.

The Recent Assussinations. ATLANTA, June 10 .- Sheriff Norris has effected the arrest of eight persons implicated in the late murders. Robert Toombs defends the prisoners

The right of negroes to hold office in Georgia is before the Supreme Court.

#### FROM THE STATE.

Death of a Pastor. LANCASTER, June 10 .- The Rev. G. W. V. Gotwald, pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, of this city, died here last evening. He had been in lll health for some time.

Bail Forfeited. NEW YORK, June 10 .- William Varley, alias "Reddy the Blacksmith," has forfeited his ball and fled to parts unknown.

#### Markets by Telegraph.

New York, June 10.—Stocks excited. Gold, 139. Exchange, 9½. 5-20s, 1869, 122½; do. 1864, 117½; do. 1865, 118½; new, 119½; do. 1867, 119½; 10-40s. 108½; Virginia 6s, 61½; Missouri 6s, 91½; Canton Company, 61; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central, 185½; Reading, 97; Hudson River, 135; Michigan Central, 130½; Michigan Southern, 104¾; Illinois Central, 142; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93½; Cleveland and Toledo, 1051; Chicago and

104%; Hilnois Central, 142; Cieveland and Pittsburg, 93%; Cieveland and Toledo, 105%; Chicago and Rock Island, 118%.

New York, June 10.—Cotton steady; 600 bales sold at 31%; Flour quiet and without decided change; sales of 7500 bbls. Wheat firmer; sales of 18,000 bushels No. 2 at \$143%, and white Michigan at \$1.77. Corn firmer but quiet; sales of 34,000 bushels mixed Western at 900.93c. via canal, and 92%35c. via railroad. Oats firmer; sales of 12,000 bushels Western at 82c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet, and quotations are nominal. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky dult, and quotations are nominal. ult, and quotations are nominal.

Balfimone, June 10.—Cotton very firm at Bic. Flour active. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn higher; prime white, 256-25c.; yellow, 20c. Oats, 75c. Rye nominal. Mess Pork, \$22,232-25. Bacon active; rib sides, 17,4617,4c.; clear rib sides, 15,4618,5c.; shoulders, 143,c.; hams, 200,21c. Lard, 12),. While small lots sell slowly at 99c.68 \$1.

#### FROM BALTIMORE.

Accident to the Train on which President Grant was Caming North-Latest Particulars.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, June 10 .- The 9 o'clock express train from Washington last night, on board of which was President Grant, his wife and family, and others of his relatives and attendants, ran over a cow near the Annapolis Junction and was thrown off the track. There were exaggerated rumors here this morning that thirty or forty persons were injured, some badly; and that one man had his eye knocked out, but that nobody was killed.

Later advices report a few injured, but do not say how many. General Grant and suite were in the hindmost car, and escaped injury. The train was detained over an hour, but finally got righted and passed through Baltimore for the North late at night. It is still difficult to obtain

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:

N. Y. Cent. R. 1845 Pitts, F. W. & Chi. R. 1855 Ph. and Rea, R. 965 Pacific Mail Steam. 833 Mich. S. and N. I. R. 1834 Mil. & St. Paul R. 74 Che, and Pitt, R. 9336 Mil. & St. Paul Prof. 845 Chi. and N. W. com. 865 Tennessee 68, new. 62 Chi. and N. W. pref. 98 Gold. 1205 Chi. and R. I. R. 11854 Market panicky.

#### THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations. Bu Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 10-A. M .- Consols for money, 925 for account, 92%. United States Five-twenties quiet at 80%; Erie Bailroad, 18%; Hilinois Central, 94.
Pages, June 10.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes,

LIVERPOOL, June 10—A. M.—Cotton is firmer; middling uplands, 11%d.; middling Orleans, 12d. The saies to-day amount to 10,000 baies. Corn, 27s. 9d. for new, and 28s. 9d. for old. Peas, 36s. 6d. 637s. London, June 10—A. M.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3. d.; Sugar quiet, both on the spot and affoat. HAVBE, June 10.—Cotton unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 10—P. M.—The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount 35 of 1 per cent., and the rate is now 4 per cent. Consols for money 92%, and for account 92%. Railways easier; Illinois Central, 94¼. Livenroot, June 10—Р.**м**.—Provisions quiet. Pe-

roleum quiet. London, June 10—P. M.—Tallow, 48s, 5d, ec43s, 6d. HAVRE, June 10.—Cotton easier; adoat 139/gf.

#### CUBA.

Progress of the Insurrection-The Patriots Recognized by Chili, Buenos Ayres, and Peru. By steamer, which arrived at New York from South America yesterday, we have some important intelligence. Three of the South American republics have publicly expressed their sympathy with the Cuban patriots, and have also accorded them belligerent rights. The following extracts from correspondence are interesting in this connection:-

Recognition by Chili.

A Valparaiso letter, dated May 9, says:—
In reply to the demand, the other day, of Senor
Lastarria as to what line of conduct the Government
intended to pursue in the present state of affairs in
Cuba, and if anything had been done in favor of the struggling patriots, the Minister stated that the Gov-ernment had not recognized the independence of Cuba, because it was not yet an accomplished fact; that to acknowledge the independence of a people was neither more nor less than to affirm the exist-ence of a fact, and that to forestall events by a pro-mature decleration was to run the risk of taking mature decleration was to run the risk of taking a false step. But as the cause which the Cabans were upholding was the same for which the Southern Reics had fought, the Government had lost no time in recognizing them as belligerents. The recognition was made in a note addressed by the Minister of Foreign Relations to General Cespe-

des, in the beginning of April. des, in the beginning of April.

Two bills were introduced in aid of Cuba, the following by Senor Matta, which was rejected by a vote of 29 mays against 23 year;—Whereas, The cause of the Spanish West Indies is the cause of Chill and of America, who but lately invoked their rights and in-terests, inciting their inhabitants to rise against the Spanish Government, the Chamber of Deputies be-lieves that Chili ought to do all in her power to assist the revolutionists, and to insure the success of their resent attempt at emancipation.

Senor Makenna's bill runs as follows, and was passed by a vote of 51 yeas and I nay:—The Champer of Deputies desires that as soon as the militar events that are now transpiring in the Island of Cuba shall have placed her territory in the state of independence required by the prescriptions of inter-national law, the Government of Chili shall at once recognize the independence of that people under the republican form which its Provisional Govern-

Recognition by Buenos Avres.

In South American dates brought to Panama on he 29th, it is reported on good authority that the Republic of Buenos Avres has recognized the Cubar patriots as belligerents. The Buenos Ayres Standard of the 11th of April, received yesterday, in its summary for readers abroad, says:-

The independence of Cuba has become a question in the River Platte press. All the principal newspapers take part with the Cubans in their struggle, and urge upon the National Government the policy of recognizing the independence of the island, and the revolutionary forces as belligerents. Recognition by Peru.

Jose Balta, President of the Republic of Peru, on the 18th of May promulgated the following de-

oree:—
Jose Balta, Constitutional President of the Republic of Peru, considering that the insurrection in Cuba against the Government of Spain has for its object the independence of the island, and that the political connection between the two parties is severed, and that the two parties are waging war for an im-portant political end, it should be considered and treated by other nations in accordance with the prinreacted by other factors in accordance wint the principles of international law. Considering that the people and Government of Peru sympathize with the noble cause proclaimed by the Cubans; considering that the Captain-General of the liberating army of Cuba has asked the recognition as belligerents of the political party whom he commands, and considering that, without prejudice to the sympathy that Party that, without prejudice to the sympathy that Permay manifest, and the interest that the cause of th Cubans may inspire, she ought, before anything else, to recognize the political condition of the insurgents, as not to consider them as subjects of a government that is in a state of war with Peru, I therefore de cree: First. That the Government of Peru recognizes as belligerents the political party that are sringgling for the independence of Caba. Second. The citizens, vessels, and all other property in the service of the cause of independence will be respected as that of friends of Peru. Third. The Minister of Foreign Relations is intrusted with the exe-cution of this decree, and will cause it to be pub-lished and promulgated.

JOSE BALTA, President.

F. A. BARRANECHEA, Secretary of Foreign Re-

Says Havana correspondence just received:— From time to time, we who are not accustomed to bear of scenes of barbarism and Spanish inquisition are startled by reading some account of an outrage more than inhuman committed by the factions in the field. There must be some truth in these statements, although they do come from partisan sources. Where athough they do come from partism sources. Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. I can hardly believe that the following account is true, and yet it is published by every journal, and under the anthority of the National Committee of Matazzas, who vouch for its truth. The Cubans say it is base lie, and I sincerely hope that it is. The following is a correct translation of the original as published:

"Some soldiers of the Regiment of Tarragona, num-"Some soldiers of the Regiment of Tarragona, numbering twenty, were surprised by the revolutionals of the Pele, Villamil, Mashade, and others, numbering 2000, who surrounded the small detachment at the Coma de Cruz, five longues from Villa Clara, and demanded their surrender. Captain Mayano, their commander, made a speech to his soldiers and threw himself on the enemy, who rained a shower of balls upon them, Ething the captain and fiven the commander made a speech to his soldiers and three teen of his band immediately. Five men, with a licutement remained alive, who, soeing all resistance uso less, howled a write flag; a party of insurgents then came towards them and immediately killed them with machades, and then putting a spoon is their lands. The Licutement tried to excite their compassion by telling them that he was a Cuban. These particulars are obtained from two soldiers who feigned death, and who reached Villa Clara, where one of them died."

After all these particulars, and all the appearances of veracity this article contains, your correspondent still asserts that the whole is other greatly exaggerated or else untrue.

#### THE LAIRDS.

An Argument Against the Builders of the Alabama from an Unexpected English Source.

The London Times, after having resolutely defended the good faith of the British Government in its course towards the United States during the late war, is willing to concede that the Messrs. Laird were morally guilty of the acts for which we hold the English nation responsible. The recent diplomatic collision has struck out such sparks of truth as are contained in the following:

It will not escape the notice of the public that though the builders of the Alabama confined themselves prudently to the terms of their contract, although they sold and delivered simply an empty ship, and kept themselves aloof from all the proceedings which ultimately turned her into a man-of-war, they did, nevertheless, know they were building a ship for the Confederate Navy, and that they had delivered her into the hands of those who would complete her for its service. It is likewise admitted that, though Mr. Laird, the member for Birkenhead, was not actually at that time a partner in the firm, he also knew of the building of the Alabama, and of the purposes for which she was built.

It is claimed that the absence of any law providing for such a state of facts exonerates her Majesty's ministers from all blame. They were serfectly willing to execute any statutes relating to the matter, but finding none to meet these precise circumstances, were necessarily obliged to allow the Messrs, Laird a free course. The Times says further:

We cannot but see, as constituting a kind of case

We cannot but see, as constituting a kind of case against ourselves, that, notwithstanding all Messes, Lairds' disclaimers, nobody doubted the real destination of the vessel they were building. That she was designed for a vessel of war was never so much as disguised; that she was intended for the service of the Confederates was universally understood. Official inspectors and private spies were watching ber, and were enabled to watch her day after day, it does little good to prove the publicity of all these proceedings, for in fact there was no need of secrecy, so long as the vessel was neither armed nor equipped she did not come under the cognizance of the law, but everybody did suspect her, and the suspicions were certainly well founded.

#### PAINFUL RUMOR.

Reported Loss of the Ocean Steamship City of Paris-Latest News Regarding Her.

Says the New York Times of this morning:-A report was current last evening to the effect that the steamship City of Paris, of the Inman line, which sailed on Saturday afternoon for Liverpool and Queenstown, had foundered at sea, and that the passengers and crew had been lost. She carried

170 cabin and 200 steerage passengers.

As most of the passengers on board the vessel were residents of this city, great anxiety was naturally manifested to learn the truth of the rumor in relation to the loss of the steamer.

Inquiries were made at the office of the Inman Steamath, Line when the Superplandant

Steamship Line, when the Superintendent, Mr. Nicholson, said there was no truth whatever in the reports in regard to the destruction of the vessel. Inquiries elsewhere failed to indicate even the origin of the report, which, had it reached here by any vessel arrived since Saturday, would surely have had an endorser.

had an endorser.

It is said that the steamship Germania, which arrived at this port this morning, had spoken the City of Paris, and that the vessel was in good condition

of Paris, and that the vessel was in good condition and all were well on board.

Among the passengers by the City of Paris were Judge Connolly and daughter, General C. C. Andrews and wife, Jay S. Howard, Consul to Leghorn, wife, and child, General Chetlain, Consul to Brussels, wife, and daughter, Miss Liza Weber and Miss Lizzle Keisey, late of the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe, Charles A. Perkins, Consul to Barcelona, and Charles A. Brunscomb, Consul to Manchester.

THE SANTA FE DEPOSITARY.—Hon, James L. Collins, United States Designated Depositary at Santa Fe, New Mexico, was shot through the heart on the night of the 5th of June, and the Depositary robbed of \$100,000. Hon, James L. Collins was a man of marked personal bravery, and passed through the Mexican war and the war of the Rebellion with the commendation of all who knew him. He was of marked assistance to Colonel Doniphan, who reached General Taylor after the battle of Buena Vista with General Taylor after the battle of Bueha vista with his Missouri volunteers. The frontier experience of Colonel Collins was of great utility to the Indian service—for he was superintendent of Indian Af-fairs when that office was separated from the Ex-ecutive of the Territory of New Mexico in 1856. He vas designated Depositary, June, 1866.—Cincinnati

#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Ludlow. The trial of prison cases was resumed this

Jacob Smith was convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon his wife, which he committed while under the influence of liquor. Sentenced to County Prison for 60 days, and ordered to give security in James O'Brien was convicted of a charge of

James O'Brien was convicted of a charge of cotering a store with intent to steal. He was cargint upon the skylight of one of those little one-story shops on the east side of Eighth street, near San-sem, having already troken a hole through the gluss. He had his boots off, in order to avoid noise. Notwithstanding an eloquent speech from the prisoner, he was convinced of his felonous interit. Scatenced to County Prison for nine months. William Clark and Christopher Wilson, colored,

vere convicted of a charge of riot. It was testified but they undertook to interfere with an officer who had made an arrest at Seventh and St. Mary streets. and leading a large crowd, followed them with threats of violence. The prisoners denied their par-ticipation in the disturbance, but produced no proof n support of their protestation. Sentenced to the county Prison for four months. Robert Skelton and James Hollingsworth were

charged with the larceny of a water belonging to R. P. Hunt. The gentleman testified that on the 4th of May Hollingsworth met him in the street, and per-suaded him to treat to the drinks, and while they were standing in a bar-room he snatched his watch and ran away with it. Skelton was present when the watch was stolen, but did not appear to be asso-ciated with Hollingsworth, or to take any part in the theft. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty as to Iollingsworth and not guilty as to Skelton. ormer was sentenced to the County Prison for one

don Wagner was convicted of the larceny of a coat, which he was seen to take from a carpenter's shop. Sentenced to County Prison for four months. shop. Sentenced to County Prison for four months.

James Kesia pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of money from Smith's Island. Convicted, and sentenced to County Prison for fourteen months.

Patrick Dum pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of fifty dellars' worth of rope from a barque, was sentenced to County Prison for nine

Thomas Murray pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a satchel, and was sentenced to County Prison for six months.

#### U. S. District Court-Judge Cadwalader,

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.
Revenue cases were tried to-day.
The United States vs. Fifty barrels of whisky, claimed by Samuel McMollen. An information of forforeiture for an alleged attempt to evade the payment of tax in fraudalently branding raw spirits, but the Government failed to make out their case, and therefore a verdict was rendered for the claimant.
The United States vs. Spirits, etc., claimed by Edward McCabe. This was an information of the forfeiture of property valued at \$830, upon the expend of fraud. It was alleged that the claimant forfeiture of property valued at \$830, upon the ground of fraud. It was alleged that the chalmant was the proprietor of a rectifying establishment at this reason the seizure was made. On trial

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, June 10, 1800.

There is a more firm feeling among the money enders to-day than for some time past, and though the supply of currency is in advance of the demand, the rates show a tendency upwards. The activity of the stock market and the inflated values of stocks and demand and he stock market and the inflated values of stocks are tended to equalize the supply and demand and at the same time to stimulate loans through lears of approaching stringency. At present our market is amply supplied with corrency to meet all wants, either on speculative or business account, but if money should become scarce in New York, it can hardly fall to reach us. This fear is no doubt unreasonable in extent, but it is sufficiently ount unreasonable in extent, but it is sufficiently counded on fact to make business men look ahead founded on fact to make business men look ahead and provide for emergencies. A very good sign is to be found in the fact that lenders freely alvance on three months' paper at current rates. Call loans are quoted at 5a.6 per cent. and prime commercial paper at 6ass per cent. discount. United States securities are again dull and weak. Gold opened feebly at 128%, a consequence of a ramored decline in the Bank of England rate, but it subsequently may to 1394 at 128.

The Stock market was active, but it subsequently rose to 189% at 12 M.

The Stock market was active, but prices were unsettled, with a decidedly downward tendency for most speculative shares. In State and City loans no change to make. Lehigh Gold Lean was offered at .8%.

Reading Railroad was active but lower, selling at 48% 6345%; Pennsylvania Hailroad was taken at 57%; Minehili Railroad at 55%; Lenigh Valley Railroad at 56%; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 128; and Philadelphia and Eric Railroad at 32%.

Canal stocks were quiet but firm; sales of Lehigh Navigation at 36%; 20 was bid for Schuyikili Navigation. In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares the

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street BEFORE BOARDS.

#### The New York Money Market.

The Herald says:—
The excitement in stocks was aggravated by the sudden stringency of the money market, the rate on call loans advancing to seven per cent, with a commission, and to one-eighth of one per cent per day, which rates were paid for balances until to-morrow. Of course three is no normal state of the money market which seconds. market which accounts for this increased activity. The advance in the interest rate and the tightness of the money market are simply artificial and the result of locking up greenbacks by the cliques. The fact shows the wonderful power which they possess, "Foreign exchange was firm on the basis of the ollowing sterling quotations: -Good to prime bank. rs', sixty days, 109 4 (6:109); ; do. short sight, 110); (6)

The government market opened steady and maintained its firmness until late in the afternoon, when, in sympathy with the general tone of the market, here was a yielding of about one-quarter per cent, in the list. The London price came steady at 80%, out its effect was counteracted by the decline in

gold.

"The Government bought another million of bonds to-day for the slinking fund. The total amount offered in the proposals was nearly \$5,000,000. The selections and awards were as follows:—\$670,000 1867, coupon, at 116-21; \$100,000 1865, new, registered, at 116-20; \$80,000 1865, coupon, at 116-20; \$100,000 1867, coupon, at 116-20; \$50,000 1865, registered, at 116.

"The firmness of foreign exchange led to an advance to 1394; in gold, which was the opening and highest price of the day. When it subsequently drooped to 13856, it was run back to the opening figure by large purchases, and the movement was not without symptoms of bear manipulation, the subsequent decline to 13856 verifying the suspicion. Gold at 129 is too high, and the cliques are keeping it in the vicinity of that figure to sell freely against the heavy disbursements on the 1st of July in payment disbursements on the 1st of July in payment

heavy disbursements on the 1st of July in payment of the Government interest.

"Cash gold was in abundant supply, as high as 8 and 9 per cent, and 1/32 being paid for carrying up to Clearing Heuse time, and 7 and 9 per cent, in the afternoon. These rates are somewhat curious in the face of the activity in money to-day, and exhibit the clique strategy of inducing purchases. The disbursements in coin interest to-day were \$51,367. The Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, brought \$75,000, and the Manhattan, for Liverpool, took out \$50,000 in specie."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, June 10 .- The Flour market is inactive. and only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at \$5@5 50 for superfine; 5 62% @ 6 for extras; \$6@ 6 50 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$6657 for Pennsylvania lo.; \$7668 for Ohio do.; and \$8506.10:50 for fancy rands, according to quality. Rve Flour selis at 6-75 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

In the Wheat market there is more animation, and prices are stronger. Sales of 2000 bushels red at 1.20@1.40; 2500 bushels amber at \$1.50@1.55; and 00 bushels fancy Kentucky do. at \$1.55@1.57. Rye of its at \$1.50@1.43 per bushels for Western. Corn is sells at \$1,306-173 per businels for Western. Corn is quiet, but firmer; sales of 2000 bushels prime yel-low at \$26,93c., and 3000 bushels high Western mixed at \$76,88c. Oats are unchanged; sales of Western at 736-75c., and Southern and Pennsylvania 50.568c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Bark is held at \$52 per ton for No. 1 () nercitron.

#### Whisky is selling at 98c. a\$1 per gallon, tax paid. LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. (By Atlantic Cable.)
GLASGOW, June 10.—Arrived, steamships Cambria and
Dacien, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 10. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Stesmer Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque Lochiel, Ward, Pictou, L. Westergaard & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, for Baltimore, with 6 barges in
tow, W. P. Clyde & Co. tow, W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug Fairy Queen, Sheerer, for Havre-de-Grace, with 4 barges in tow, W. P. Clyde & Co.

barges in tow, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, Il hours from Baltimore, with midse, to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with midse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Barque Francis Boarneuf, Perry, from Bristol, Eng. April 22d, with old railroad iron to Pennsylvania Railroad Co., vessel to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr S. C. Fithian, Turts, I day from Port Deposit, with grain to Jan. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Sunan, Sears, 6 days from Boston, with midse, to Knight & Sons.

Schr Lath Rich, Paddock, 4 days from New Bedford, with midse, to Knight & Sons.

Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, 12 days from Boston, with midse, to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, 6 days from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker lee Co.

Schr Ella F. Crowell, Howes, 10 days from Boston, with to to Captain.

Schr A. Reeves, Stover, 10 days from Boston, with lee to captain.

Schr Archer & Reeves, Stover, 10 days from Boston, with ice to captain.

Schr A. K. Cranmer, Cranmer, 8 days from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr James A. Parsons, Clark, 8 days from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr W. Capes, Bakor, 7 days from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Ida L. Bearse, 8 days from Portland, with lumber to Hickman & Cottlindam.

Schr Armenia, Cole, 10 days from Boston, with ice to captain. Schr Armenia, Cole, Robby, 10 days from Boston, Schr Julia F. Prutt, Nickerson, 10 days from Boston, With mose, to Mershon & Cloud. Schr J. Truman, Gibba, 4 days from New Bedford, with cit to captain.

Nehr Idelia B., Birdsall, from New York.
Schr Win. Penn. Davis, from Bridgepert, Conn. Schr Win. Penn. Davis, from Bridgepert, Conn. Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a barges in tow to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilsen, from Havre-de-Grace, with a fow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

tow of barges to W. P. Cyue & Co.

Special Despatch to The Eccning Triegraph.

Having De Grace, June 10.—The following boats left
here for Philadelphia this morning:

Emma and Ellia, with lumber to Henry Crosker.
Daniel Cline, with lumber for Newark.

Mary and Eliza, with bark to G. S. Murphy,
St. Lawrence, with lumber to Henry Croskey.
Carrie May, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

Black Hawk, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

MEMORANDA. Sebr Annie Ameden, Bange, for Philadelphia, cleared at Scarce 8th inst. Schr T. D. Wilder, Heather, cleared at New York rester day for Charleston. Daren, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 8th inst. Schr Gettysburg, Corson, sailed from Providence 7th inst., for Charleston.
Schr Was. Collyer, Tarior, hence, at New London 7th parant.